BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1865 NO 77

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Official from Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The following dispatch was received to-day:

To Gen. S. Cooper:—The enemy moved in strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Run. Part of his infantry with Gregg's cavalry, crossed, proceeded on Vaughan's road with his infantry to Cat Tail creek, and with his cavalry to Dinwiddie C. H., where its advance encountered Horton with our cavalry, and retired in the afternoon. Part of Hill's and Gordon's troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mill; finding him entrenched, they withdrew after dark.

During the night the troops that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it, and were reported to be re-crossing this morning. Pegram's division moved down the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, when it was vigorously attacked, and the battle was obstinately contested several hours; but Gen. Pegram, being killed, while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was thrown back to its original position. Evans' division was ordered by Gen. Gordon to support Gen. Pegram. They charged the enemy and forced him back; but in turn, was compelled to retire. Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defences, at Hatcher's Run. Our loss reported small; that of the enemy not supposed great.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

Great War Meeting in Richmond—Speeches of President Davis and Gov Smith.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—In pursuance of a call Gov. Smith addressed an immense public meeting last night at the African Church. A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted. The last one was as follows:

Resolved, That in this presence, and in the face of the world, reverently invoking thereto the aid of Almighty God, we renew our resolve to maintain our liberties and independence, and to this end, mutually pledge ourselves, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

President Davis addressed the meeting about 30 minutes. He was rejoiced to witness this demonstration; and expressed his belief that if the people would give hearty, unanimous response to the demands of the present exigency, the enemy would next ask for a conference in which to make known our demands. His life was bound up in the Confederacy under no circumstances would he be again for reconstruction and Union. The President was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic cheering.

Several other addresses were delivered. A call for another mass meeting, for Thursday, has been published.

Weather very inclement to-day, the ground is cov- with snow and sleet.

Fight Near Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—There was heavy fighting on our right yesterday and to-day, which resulted favorably to our arms. During a reconnoisance made by Gen. Pegram's Division to Hatcher's Run, yesterday, the enemy attacked and forced his Division back some distance. He was reinforced by General Gordon's Division, when in turn the enemy was forced back a second time. The enemy being reinforced attacked and drove our men, until being strengthened by Mahone's Division, commanded by Gen. Finnegan, a grand charge by the three divisions was made and the enemy's lines broken. A running fight was kept up until after dark, when the Yankees took shelter in their new works on Hatcher's Run, from which they were not driven. Gen. John Pegram was killed. Many of the enemy killed and wounded, and a few taken prisoners. Our loss was several hundred.

This morning the enemy advanced upon and charged our lines south of Burges's Mill, but were handsomely repulsed. In a charge upon the enemy, Gen. Sorrell, of Georgia, was painfully wounded. Heavy firing heard late this afternoon in the same direction Cause unexplained.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Brown submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill with the least practicable delay, to take into the military service of the Confederate States a number of negro soldiers, not to exceed two hundred thousand, by voluntary enlistment, with the consent of their masters, or by conscription, as may be found necessary; and that the committee provide in said bill, for emancipating said negroes in all cases where they prove loyal and true to the end of the war; and, for immediate payment, under proper restrictions, of their present value to their owners.

Mr. Brown said he introduced this resolution to show, that in his opinion, the time had come when we should employ negro troops. Now, if ever, was the time. We were in the very crisis of our fate.—He had seen, with pleasure, the revival of the war spirit, and hoped it would swsep through the land; but still found our armies not strong enough to withstand the enemy without the employment of negro troops.

On motion of Mr Maxwell, the resolution was transferred to the secret calendar. The Senate then resolved itself into secret session.

The House made public the subject which has engaged its attention in secret session for several days past, to wit: the tax bill to meet the discovery of an error in immediate liabilities. The government needs four hundred millions of dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury recommends an increase of the tax one hundred per cent. to meet the deficiency. He says the character of this debt is such that its payment cannot be neglected or postponed, without danger and seriously embarrassing the operations of the War Department. The House then resolved itself into secret session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—In the House the Senate resolutions of thanks to Capt. Semmes were unanimously concured in. The bill for the employment of free negroes and slaves was referred to the Committee of Conference.

The tax bill with substitutes therefor, heretofore considered in secret session were further discussed in committee of the whole until the hour of adjournment.

Nothing important done in the Senate.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—Our Commissioners were not allowed to leave the boat at Fortress Monroe. At 9 o'clock Friday morning, Lincoln and Seward met them on board, and the interview lasted nearly three hours, resulting as stated in yesterday's telegrams.—In the course of the conversation Lincoln stated that Blair's visit to Richmond so far as it contemplated any arrangement of peace was without his approval. Lincoln and Seward both incidentally admitted the probability of the complication of foreign relations, but professed to be able to suppress the rebellion in time to meet them. They were very courteous to our Commissioners. Lincoln related several anecdotes. In parting he said, "God bless you!" Hunter asked to be remembered to all old friends in the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—An official dispatch from Gen. Lee says the enemy made no advance from their position on Hatcher's Run yesterday. His skirmishers, however, were pushed forward against some points of our lines, but they made no attack.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from General Wheeler, dated Holme's Bridge, Feb. 7, says my pickets, near Blackville, were this morning charged by three brigades of cavalry, which drove them beyond the village. Dibbrell's Tennessee brigade being in the vicinity met and drove them back into the city.

A dispatch from Branchville this morning says the enemy have made their appearance along the S. C. Railroad beyond the Edisto. They burned a house within a mile and a half of the railroad yesterday evening. Our troops were withdrawn to this side of the railroad bridge and the bridge burned.

Gen. Wiuder died suddenly Monday evening of appoplexy.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

New York papers of the 6th received. They contain a voluminous telegram from Washington, relative to the result of the conference at Fortress Monroe. A special dispatch to the "Times" says, that Lincoln informed the Commissioners that recognition was utterly out of the question—that the United States could stop the war only on condition that the authority of the national government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole Territory of the United States. This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality. Another telegram says that Stephens was the most liberal of the rebel deputation. His theory was, that if we could but treat with them as an independent nation, that such an agreement could be had as could unite the North and South. A special dispatch to the "Tribune" says, that Stephens surpassed his old exhibitions of shrewdness, force and tact in putting the demands of the Confederacy in the midst of them.

At the conclusion of one of his points, Lincoln swung forward and interrupted him with, "that reminds of the story of a man in Illinois." The Commissioners instantly jumped up in a roar of merriment. After the story was through, Stephens resumed and pursued to the end his statement of the terms on which he thought the rebels would be willing to stop the war. He proposed and urged his crafty scheme of a temporary recognition, but on a recognition absolutely temporary, the three Commissioners stood like rocks. The result of the conference is a union of all parties in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Fernando Wood took the war path Saturday.—Cox's and other democrats will take it to-morrow.

Gold 204.

Foster has been suspended by Gilmore in command of the Department of Southwest Virginia.

The Legislature has passed a bill abolishing slavery.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—No fighting to-day and quiet once more resumed. The enemy still maintains his position on Hatcher's Run. Their lines have thereby been extended, but not advanced.

Gen. Sorrell was wounded through the lungs—the wound is not considered mortal. Col. Houston, of Va. was killed in the fight on Monday.

Our loss will not reach 500. The enemy's loss estimated at treble that number.

The dead have all been buried and the wounded brought from the field. The enemy are erecting an observatory on our right. The heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon was caused by our artillery shelling the enemy's lines. Both sides are engaged today strengthening their new lines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS—Eugene Grissom—Lost Certificate.

C. P. Wilder—County Trustee.

PEACE.

A wisest one of ancient time,
Who asked, by all the starry Gods,
When in some most benignant mood,
What boon he chose
From all their opulent power,
That rim'd the orbed universe,
Gave answer "PEACE!"
Nor gold, nor wreath, nor diadem,
Nor popular applause,
Nor bannered pomp;
But quiet in the spirit's lucent stream;
But stillness in the spirit's azure sky—
No sound but such as breathes
Amid the orchestra of flowers,
Led by a soft south wind,
Whose measures are brimfull of memories,
That are sweet wrecks of Earth's old Paradise.

"I ask but Peace!"

And from the throned Powers above
That guerdon breathed,
Soft as the waving of Idalian wings
On moonlight mission sent,
Over his brow.
What aspect then was his, and following life,
What large content, what sovran smile at all
That jungle common lots.
We know not, ne'er can know, we who in storm
Make a perpetual moan,
Yet hug the passions still that cause the misery—
Ambition, fiery love, and crouching for revenge.

"I ask but Peace!"

Still to its music's perfect sweetness lean,
Still pray unto the starry Gods for power
To scorn the passions yet
That shut us from the will
He had who asked but for that Paradise
Of PEACE, ETERNAL PEACE

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient, may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty four men, rank and file, to each company: *Provided*, however, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies, when so consolidated, shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies; and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner, cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated; said battalions, when so consolidated, to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments, when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; that the rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th July, 1863, there shall be exempt one Commissioner to each County, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General; Solicitors for the several Circuits and Counties; County Trustees; County Surveyors; Physicians of five years' practice; one Editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees, to be certified to on oath by the Editor; mail-carriers; professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars; the necessary skilled operatives in factories and foundries; regular public millers and blacksmiths, and wheelwrights who have established shops; regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each County: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were employed in the same prior to the 1st of Jan. 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time; except public millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard Officers commissioned under this act to serve in the ranks, and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions: and *provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard Duty in the County in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified in General Assembly this 7th day of February, 1865.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, *pro. tem.* S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

While the Prince of Wales was at Hebron he and his *suite* obtained permission to visit the Cave of Machpelan, Abraham's burial place.—They are the first Christians who have been allowed to enter it since the Crusades, nearly seven hundred years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca and Leah, are buried there.

SELECT SCHOOL
MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.
At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

PRINTING!
THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"
Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest
POWER PRESSES
In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of
Job Printing
In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.
We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W H Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion

Apples, dried, good, peeled	per bush 28 lbs	$5 60
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each.	12 50
do.	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross. per pound,	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow. per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine. per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	woollen for soldiers clothes 3 4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
House rent	per room per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	600 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 52
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton 7 8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 52
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel.	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day.	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of labore, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing, or agricultural employments".

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Gaysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C
W H JONES, Umpire
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d3t

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$5.00	One week	$30 00
Two days	9 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	13 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	23 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865
CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	3	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	2	28	9
FEB			1	2	3	4			30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUGT			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	3	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1		3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV					1	2	3
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16						12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	3	14	15	16	17		0	11	1	13	14	17	16
	18	19	0	21	22	23	24		7	18	19	0	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS METCALF, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make unnecharges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

A proposition has been made in Congress calling upon the military committee to report, with the least practicable delay, a bill for the putting into the military service a number of slaves, the number not to exceed two hundred thousand; said slaves to be emancipated if they serve faithfully and our independence be achieved, and the owners to be paid for them at present valuation. We have not changed our mind as to the propriety and policy of arming the slave population of the South to fight for their owners, and we never shall; but if Congress should disregard the expressed wishes of the people, and arm the slaves, the proposition to tax the poor non-slaveholder, the labor of the soldier and his wife and children, to pay for them, is not only a monstrous proposition, but if consumated would be a monstrous fraud: and we have no idea the people will ever submit to it. The widow of the non-slaveholder gets nothing for her husband who yields up his life in a war commenced for and about the negro, but it is coolly proposed to tax what little property he leaves and the labor of his wife and children as long as they may live, to pay for the negroes who have been lifted to an equality with them by having arms put in their hands. Against all this we, in the name of the people, in the name of white men and white women, most solemnly protest.

Nothing is said in the proposition of Senator Brown about freeing the wives and children of these negroes, and we suppose no such purpose exists: but should we come out of this war with our independence and have two hundred thousand negroes under arms, who had been made veterans by discipline and association, it is hardly probable they would lay down their arms until we had consented to free their race. Should they be put in, however, we shall lose all hope of independence outside of the old Union, or equality in it; for the end will be subjugation and the condition will be that of colonial dependence.

This is no time for our leading men to be carried away by false issues, or extravagant harrangues, and we beg them to pause and reflect before it is too late. This proposition to arm and emancipate the slaves is full of mischief, but as it is an administration measure and as the whole pack of dependents, time servers and subsidised organs of public opinion will support it, great moral firmness will be required to combat and denounce it. Under no circumstances will we ever favor it.

War Rumors.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday to the effect that fighting had been renewed at Wilmington, but we could trace it to no reliable source, and think it probable there was nothing in it.

There was another rumor which asserted that the Federal forces under Sherman took possession of Branchville on Sunday afternoon. This may be so, but at this writing there is no confirmation of the rumor. We received Augusta papers of Sunday morning, by yesterday's mail, wich must have come over the S. C. Railroad on that day. We may have news by telegraph before going to press.

Richmond having set the example of holding war meetings, would it not be well to get up one, or a series, in this City? We know a dozen "patriots" who would like to make speeches, though we don't know of a man that will not spend his last dollar to keep out of the army. We are certainly a very strange people: nearly everybody is for "fighting it out," and yet not a single person can be found who is willing to help do the fighting, and men are only got to camp by the persuasive influence of a squad from the Conscript guard. But then we should have a meeting by all means, that we may not only give expression to our feelings but that the world may know that we are *resolved* on a vigorous prosecution of the war.

A series of war meetings having been commenced in Richmond we hope a few volunteers will be picked up, for among the speculators, gamblers, garrotters and other disreputable characters in that city at least a division of good, sound, able-bodied men ought to be had. We are told the enthusiasm was great on Monday night and we are not without hope that it reached that class. Any accessions that may be made to the army as the result of these war meetings in Richmond will be duly noticed by us.

WAR NEWS.

GENERAL.

The *Chronicle & Sentinel* of the 6th says:

Gentlemen who arrived from below last evening state that heavy skirmishing was going on all day at McBride's Bridge, about seventeen miles from Graham's Turn Out.

Graham's Turn Out is seventeen miles this side of Branchville.

Our informant did not learn the result of the fight.

Another Augusta paper, of the 5th, says:

A gentleman writing from Scriven county, says there is much excitement in that section of the State. A great many of the planters have left their homes with their negroes and other moveable property.

It is now thought by those in Scriven county who are well posted, that the Federals will not advance towards Augusta on this side of the river, if they advance towards the city at all.

Gen. Alfred Iverson, acting as Major General, now commands the two brigades of cavalry which are now operating below on this side of the river

Passengers from below state it was reported that Sherman was advancing on Branchville in two columns, with about forty thousand men.

The *Chroniele & Sentinel* thus speculates as to Sherman's probable movements:

There are a great many speculations afloat in regard to Sherman's campaign. Of course, no one knows. All are in the dark. On this account the anxiety and excitement are greater than they would be, if the real plans of the Federal General were fully developed.

Where does Sherman intend to march? That is if he can carry out his plans. Every one has an opinion "as is an opinion," on this point — The opinion entertained by ourselves is no better than that of other people—and is entitled to no more weight, perhaps not as much.

It is evident that Sherman's intention is to take Branchville—if he can. He is undoubtedly moving his whole force in that direction.—Branchville, of itself, is of no importance whatever; but as a strategic point, is of great value. If Sherman succeeds in driving our forces back, railroad communication will at once cease between Georgia and the west, and Richmond.—We shall be literally cut in two. Lee will have to gather his supplies from other quarters than the rich storehouse of south-western Georgia.—No one can doubt Sherman's intention, as far as Branchville is concerned. If he is defeated there, he will be compelled to adopt new plans of operation.

But suppose he is successful at Branchville, what then? We do not think he will advance farther into the country in force. If he does, he will have too long a line of communication to guard. His base is now on the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry. He may probably send a raiding party to destroy Columbia if possible, and lay waste the surrounding country But advance in force in that section we believe he will not.

If successful at Branchville, Sherman's next movement we think will be on Charleston. This is the next place of any importance for him to capture.

Besides being a strategic point, the Federals have a great desire to destroy the city where "the first gun of the revolution" was fired. If he takes Charleston, Sherman will make that city his base of operations instead of his present one. His next move will then be, if he is able to make it, through Carolina towards Wilmington. This place he will capture, if he can.—Then he will remove his base of supplies to that point. After all is prepared, both Sherman and Grant will make a united movement on Lee, if that General maintains the position he now occupies.

All these remarks are mere speculations.—They may be correct and they may not. Sherman's movements we are certain will be wholly governed by his successes. If he is defeated at Branchville, at Charleston or at Wilmington, he will have to mark out a new route—if the above is the one he intends now to pursue. Thus far he has had matters pretty much his own way.—Whether or no, he continues to do as he pleases, the future alone can reveal.

LATER—FIGHTING COMMENCED—OUR FORCES FALL BACK TO BRANCHVILLE.

The Columbia *Guardian*, of Sunday, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of some one connected with the Southern Express Co., has the following:

FROM THE FRONT.

An official dispatch from Gen. Hardee, dated Midway, 4th, was received yesterday by the Governor. From it we learn that the enemy on Friday crossed the Salkahatchie, between Broxton and Rivers' Bridge, and also at a point above Rivers' Bridge, compelling Gen. McLaws to retire upon Branchville. The fighting at Rivers' Bridge was quite sharp and lasted several hours. Although Gen. Wheeler checked and damaged the enemy considerably, he is now with a portion of his force this side the Salkehatchie, no doubt threatening our communications by the Augusta Branch of the South Carolina Railroad.

Rivers' Bridge is over the Big Salkehatchie in the Southeastern part of the Barnwell District. Broxton's Bridge is a few miles lower down on the same stream, near the boundary line of Barnwell and Beaufort Districts. From Rivers' Bridge to Midway is about 21 miles, to Branchville about 30 miles. Midway is the first station next to and west of Branchville in the direction of Aiken.

WILMINGTON.

The *Journal* of Monday evening has the following:

We learn that the firing yesterday forenoon was from the enemy's fleet outside against our lines at Sugar Loaf. We have heard of no casualties and trust that there were none.

The firing, of which the reports have been heard to-day, has been at our lines at Sugar Loaf, and from the enemy's fleet at sea. No demonstration made at Fort Anderson.

A report prevailed this forenoon that the enemy had struck the South Carolina railroad at Bamburg, the second station West of Branchville. It may be so, but we have no confirmation of it.

We learn that on yesterday afternoon, Mr. Young, of the signal corps, captured three Yankee soldiers at or within the Yankee lines near Smithville; they report negro troops landing at Fort Fisher.

SOUTH CAROLINA—PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. MAGRATH.

The hour of trial for South Carolina has arrived, and now we shall see how those who have boasted that they were the first to start the revolution will acquit themselves. The enemy in heavy columns is approaching the heart of that State, their Governor has appealed to them to meet the invader, and the result will soon be known But we are glad to know the militia of that State will not have to meet the enemy alone, for there are many thousand veterans in his front. Gov. Magrath has issued the following appeal to the people of the State:

The Governor of the State—To the People of South Carolina.

The doubt has been dispelled. The truth is made manifest; and the startling conviction is now forced upon all. The invasion of the State has been commenced! our people driven from their homes; their property plundered and destroyed; the torch and the sword displayed, as the fate to which they are destined. The threats of an insolent foe are to be carried into execution, unless that foe is checked and beaten back.

I call now upon the people of South Carolina to rise up and defend, at once, their own rights and the honor of their State. I call upon every man to lay aside selfish considerations, and prepare to do his duty to his State. Let the suggestions of ease and comfort become inglorious and unworthy: let those ends only be honorable which conduce to the defeat of the foe; let all who falter now, or hesitate, be henceforth marked. All who have lived under the protection of the State, who have flourished under its laws, and shared its prosperity, will gladly arm to protect it from subjugation. If any seek escape from duty and danger at this time, let them depart. The hour approaches when all who are true to the State will be found in the ranks of those who arm in its defence. There is no room in the State but for one class of men; they are the men who will fight in her cause.

I give now timely warning to all. The period is near, when private business must be, for a season, suspended. While there is yet time, let all prepare to set their houses in order. Let us hope that the interval may be short in which we will pass from doubt to hope; let us feel that, as we grapple danger, we will pluck safety. In every District of the State the men will be organized.—From a portion of these Districts only will the militia be drawn. In others, more remote, it will be left for protection to persons and security to property. In such cases, the duty will be as imperative as in others, where the men are called from home.

In every quarter of the State, in every District, Village and Town, let the men stand with their arms in their hands. When required to move, let them do so with expedition and hope. Until required to move, let them be vigilant, and prepared to repress disorder and put down all violence.

It is the duty of every man to oppose all the resistance he can to the approach of the enemy. It is the command of the State that he shall do so. The foe now upon the soil of the State is here to kill; let him be killed. The foe now up on the soil of the State is here for rapine and lust; let him meet resistance unto death. That foe devotes us to a doom worse than death; let him receive the fate he designs for us.

If any one is so ignorant of the temper with which this war has been waged by the foe, as to suppose that resistance provokes punishment, which unarmed he would not incur, let him be quickly undeceived. He is only safe who is armed; he is only spared who defends himself. The state, and not unsuccessful practice of the foe, is to promise pardon and threaten punishment. The threat is always executed when he dares; the promise never. Moreover, the State, your country, requires you to arm in its defence. It is not given to any man or any men within its territories to choose whether they will arm or not.—When a merciless foe is abroad ravaging the fields, wasting the property, taking the lives of the people, insulting the sovereignty, and impeaching the independence of the State; where the State plants its banner, there will all true men gather. When the State calls, as it now does, to arms, all will echo that call; all must obey that summons.

Remove your property from the reach of the enemy; carry what you can to a place of safety; then quickly rally and return to the field.—What you cannot carry, destroy. Whatever you leave that will be of use to your foe, what he will not need, that will he destroy. Indulge no sickly hope that you will be spared by submission; terror will but whet his revenge.—Think not that your property will be respected, and afterwards recovered. No such feeling prompts him. You leave it but to support and sustain him; you save it but to help him on his course. Destroy what you cannot remove. He will make your return to your homes over a charred and blackened road; prepare you the same way for him as he advances. Let him read everywhere and in everything, that in this State, from one portion of it to the other, there is but one purpose and fixed resolve—that purpose is to meet him at every point, fight him at every road; that resolve is to undergo all suffering, submit to every sacrifice, welcome any fate, sooner than subjection by his army, or submission to his terms.

You have led the way in those acts which united the people of your sister States in this confederation of States, and their secession from the government of the United States. You first fired the gun at the flag of the United States, and caused that flag to be lowered at your command. As yet, you have suffered less than any other people. You have spoken words of defiance—let your acts be equally significant. In your sister states, with the people of those States, you have a common sympathy in the determination to be free, and in your hatred of the foe; you will not falter in that stronger sympathy which is derived from a common suffering.

You have defied a tyrant; do not apprehend his power. You have dared to do—fear not to die. No worse fate can befall him who has pride in the ancient honor of his State than to see it governed by those who hate it, and insult with their vices the virtues we have been taught to cherish.

Once more I say to you, your State is invaded. Once more I call upon you to arm in its defence. All who stake with us are more than brothers; all who desert us are as false as the foes which assail us.

It is said there are some who think they are not bound to fight with us; who affect a desire not to forfeit what they call their allegiance to some foreign Power. It may be that there are some who hitherto have been misled. I will not believe that there lives in South Carolina now, any man who, having been under the protection of the State and treated as that State treats its own citizens, will, at this time attempt to find in this affected zeal for an allegiance he has practically abjured, an excuse for the succor he is bound to render. If there are such let them depart. They shall not remain here and be the cold witnesses of the sufferings which others endure, while they are secure from danger If they remain, they will do so with the full knowledge that the State expects and intends that every man shall do his duty.

Be as resolute as your cause is just, and triumphant success awaits you. What right have they to expect success in the sight of God who pursue, with unrelenting hatred, you, who seek nothing more than the priviledge of accomplishing the great ends for which your God has given you being? You have not invaded their soil, nor sacked their cities, nor wasted their fields; nor murdered their relatives, no violated their wives and daughters. They pretend not to the ples of visiting upon you the terrible punishment of retaliation. They claim a right to reduce you to subjection: to hold you in bondage: to strip you of more than life, when they deprive you of the privileges dearer than existance.—Rise, then, with the truth before you, that the cause in which you are to arm is the cause of Justice and of Right! Strike, with the belief strong in your hearts, that the cause of Justice and of Right is the cause which a Power superior to the host seeking to oppress you will not suffer to be overthwown. And even upon the soil of the State in which this monstrous tyranny was first defied shall it meet the fate it deserves, while imperishable honor will be awarded those who contributed to that great consummation, in which humanity will rejoice.

By the Governor:

Official: A. G. MAGRATH.

HENRY BUIST, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.

From Richmond—Return of the Commissioners, &c.

We have Richmend papers of Monday, but they contain no news of importance. Of the return of the commissioners the *Examiner* says:

Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell, so called "Commissioners," returned yesterday to this city, having proceeded no farther than Fortress Monroe, where they had a conference of five hours with Abraham Lincoln and his Secretary of State, William H. Seward. They bring back intelligence such as we have advised our readers for some days past to expect.

When the Commissioners passed into Gen. Grant's lines they were entertained at his headquarters with great distinction, and appear to have been favorably impressed by the attentions shown them by General and Mrs. Grant—the wife of the Yankee commander being present on the occasion. The next day Gen. Grant telegraphed to President Lincoln that the gentlemen named were at his headquarters on their way to Washington. Mr Seward replied by telegraph that he (Seward) would meet them at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Stephens then telegraphed that the Commissioners, while quite willing to meet there with Seward, desired also to see the President. It appears that, in pursuance of this request, Mr. Lincoln came down in a special boat the day after Mr. Seward had taken his departure for Fortress Monroe

The Commissioners were not allowed to leave their boat when it arrived at Fortress Monroe, and at nine o'clock, Friday morning, Lincoln and Seward met them on board the boat, which they were not permitted at any time to quit.—The interview lasted until half-past two o'clock.

Its most important substance is briefly stated. Mr. Lincoln personally stated to the commissioners that he was anxious to have peace; but that, as a necessary preface to any arrangement to that end, the Southern States must lay down their arms, come back into the Union and agree to submit to the Constitution and the laws as they are. Mr. Lincoln, in subsequent conversation, suggested for himself (a suggestion in which it was noticed Mr. Seward did not express a concurrence) that he might be in favor of modifying some of these measures supplementary to the Constitution to which the South was required to submit; but that such modification was within the control of Congress, and subject to its discretion.

The Commissioners replied substantially, that the proposition was not debatable, and that they could not enter upon its discussion.

Some reference having been made to the "mission" of Blair, Mr. Lincoln very distinctly stated that the visit of this individual to Richmond, so far as it comtemplated any arrangement of a peace, was entirely unendorsed by him, and was without his approval.

These are the well ascertained points of all that was important in this conference touching the question of peace; and we understand that Lincoln and Seward, who were so far from being personally offensive to the Commissioners, that they treated them to several bottles of champagne, were yet very firm and immovable in the announcement of the terms on which they would receive the submission of the South, as preliminary to the settlement of inferior and collateral issues in a treaty of peace.

In some general conversation which ensued, Lincoln and Seward were both understood to admit that they looked to some future complications in their foreign relations—and more so with England than with France;—but that they were well satisfied that they could dispose of "the rebellion" in time to take care of their interests in Europe.

Both Lincoln and Seward are described as having been, personally, very pleasant in their conversation with the Commissioners. Mr. Lincoln told several anecdotes—very much, as the Commissioners thought, to Seward's annoyance, who sought to interrupt him whenever he broke out of the limits of serious conversation, with "this reminds me of a little story." In parting, Seward shook hands with Hunter "with effusion." He said "God bless you Hunter," and asked to be remembered to all of his old friends in the South."

It is said that as soon as this visit to Fortress Monroe is properly announced, Mr. Stephens will return to Georgia and canvass the State for a most vigorous prosecution of the war. He stated yesterday to a friend that the only hope now left for the people of the South was "in long arms and stout hearts."

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

A BOTHERATION.—Our Peace Commissioners, both State and Confederate, were evidently a bothered set of men; but we think the clerk of the weather is the worst bothered individual we now know of. On Tuesday morning he had the trees robed in ice, and then he tried to wash it off with copious showers, but did not succeed. On yesterday the ice thawed, and oaks, elms and eaves of houses poured down—not a peace—but many pieces of ice. Then he tried to get the sun to shine, and partly succeeded. He then tried to get up a snow storm, but made a poor showing. Then he put on a cold programme that was tolerably successful; and then again he endeavored to bring the sun to view, but only succeeded in giving us glimpses of it. He is evidently puzzled what new programme to make out, and we respectfully tender to him our sympathies.

POSTSCRIPTS.—It is said that the postscripts to ladies letters are always the most important part of them Very likely; but a "hospital flag" has just been hoisted opposite the "Progress" office, with the "black flag" of P at one end, and S at the other. The yellow sign is neatly executed, and reads "W. F. Askew & Co., Negro Auction and Commission House." What that big black P and that big back S mean, at either extremity of the sign, we know not, unless they are intended to represent the darkies. This, like a lady's postscript, is probably the most important part of the sign.

CAPTURED.—We learn that Lieut. Col. J. M. Neal, of the Home Guards, was recently captured by some of Kirk's raiders. Col. Neal resided in Marion, McDowell county, and was captured about midway between Marion and Morganton, on Muddy creek, near Bridgwater. We have heard no particulars, more than that he was alone, of course expecting no danger in that region.

We also learn that Mills Hizgins, former sheriff of McDowel, was recently visited by a gang of desperadoes—deserters and tories—and much injury done to his property.

PLAYING WITH POWDER.—We learn that a little son of Mr. Shafer, on Hillsboro' street, and a negro boy were both badly burned on Tuesday night from the ignition of a small quantity of powder. They were in an upper room "experimenting," when the powder took fire, making a considerable explosion and jarring off the plastering of the room. We learn that both boys were badly burned, but we hope not fatally.—Powder is a dangerous thing to *play* with, and still more dangerous to *fight* with.

UPSIDE DOWN.—Stepping into a broker's office yesterday we discovered his octagon clock, hanging against the wall with XII at bottom and VI at top. We naturally enquired whether it was done by design or was the result of inadvertence. He assured us it was a natural consequence of his business. We are sometimes in favor of "reversing an engine," but inverting one would be a reverse we should not fancy.

JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC: *Branson & Farrar, Publishers.*—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this work, which is neatly gotten up and is no doubt well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. It may be had of the publishers, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Some "fair friend" has sent the editor of the Fayetteville *Telegraph* a mess of collards.—When *greens* met *greens*, then came the tug of chewing and swallowing. Who will present the Local with a *Cabbage head*? another one, we mean.

ONLY ONE LEFT.—A Yankee dispatch says Hood had sixty-five pieces of artillery, and Thomas has captured 64 of them.

The Yankee dispatch lies, as usual, for the sake of lying, when the truth would have been enough. Hood took 108 guns into Tennessee and brought ont 25. This is exclusive of Forrests's artilery, which amounted to from ten to twenty pieces when he went in, and one or two more when he came out.—*Mobile Register.*

DIED,

In this city, on the morning of the 8th MOLLIE, daughter of J. D. and Martha E Holister, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day. at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will take place at the residence of the parents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CERTIFICATE LOST.

I HAVE LOST MY CERTIFICATE FOR PAY AS a member of the Legislature. The finder will oblige me by returning the same to me.

Jan 9 1tpd EUGINE GRISSOM.

COUNTY TRUSTEES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCED C. P. WILDER, a candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Feb 9-1d

Confederate copy, daily, till day; Standard weekly till day.